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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS,
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D.C.

VOLUME 18

JUNE 17, 1929

NO. 24

Feature of Issue: PORTO RICO FRUIT PRODUCTION AND EXPORT

GRAIN CONDITIONS IN RUMANIA

Preliminary reports from Rumania indicate that the wheat acreage there this year will be at least 15 to 20 per cent below the acreage sown last year, according to a cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Acting Agricultural Commissioner O.L. Dawson at Berlin. The area sown in 1928 amounted to 7,923,000 acres, and in 1927 to 7,663,000 acres. Mr. Dawson also reports that the crop is at least two weeks late and that drought before the recent beneficial rains was injurious to the wheat in an important area of the lower Danube. The corn crop there is from two to three weeks late, but its condition is fairly good and with average weather conditions from now until harvest time, the production will probably be materially above that of last year. Indications point to a probable increase in acreage this year. Last year the July estimate of the corn area sown was 10,503,000 acres, but this figure was later revised to 11,010,000 acres. The area harvested in 1927 was 10,426,000 acres.

CURRENT MARKET CONDITIONS

Additional strength appeared in the German pork market during the week ended June 12, according to information cabled by Acting Agricultural Commissioner Dawson at Berlin. The week's average for heavy hogs at that market rose \$1.40 per 100 pounds over the preceding week to reach \$16.80, a point \$2.20 above the corresponding week of 1928. At Hamburg, the week's average for lard was up somewhat at \$13.97 per 100 pounds, a point slightly higher than that of last year. See table, page 909.

The British cured pork market had an easier tone during the week ended June 12, according to cabled advices from Agricultural Commissioner Foley at London. The lower levels quoted for American products are in keeping with the slight downward movement of recent weeks. American green bellies declined 55 cents per 100 pounds on the Liverpool market to average \$20.20, while American short cut green hams were down more than 40 cents at \$24.55. Danish Wiltshire sides and Canadian green sides, however, were steady at \$24.33 and \$23.00 respectively. American prime steam western lard strengthened slightly to reach \$13.69. See table, page 909.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!!

At about the time this issue is at hand, you should receive also a circular letter concerning "Foreign Crops and Markets", which is to be filled out and returned to this office. We are making our periodic check-up on the effectiveness of our circulation. Your cooperation in returning the letter promptly will be very much appreciated.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS

BREAD GRAINS

World wheat crop and market prospects

Reports of seeding, winter killing, and areas remaining for harvest received to date by the Foreign Service of the United States Department of Agriculture indicate that the world's area to be harvested in the 1929-30 season may be about the same as harvested in the 1928 season. Weather and crop condition reports to June 12 indicate that the world's wheat crop, outside of Russia and China, may be about 5 per cent smaller than last year. The higher crop forecasts reported to date are expected to be more than offset by lower yields in Canada and some European countries, and also a smaller crop in Argentina. The world's wheat stocks on July 1 will be larger than on July 1, 1928. Most of this increase will be in the United States. Delayed harvests and active demand in northern Europe will provide a market in July and August for part of this increase in carryover. Furthermore, the increased carryover probably will be more than offset by a reduction of the world crop. Both the annual increase in world demand and reduction in supplies would tend to raise prices. See Foreign Service Ease, F.S./WH-36, June 15, 1929.

Wheat production in 1929

The estimated 1929 wheat production in the United States (winter wheat only), Mexico, Algeria, Morocco, and India is 1,008,019,000 bushels instead of 931,301,000 bushels in the same countries in 1928. Those above countries show an increase of more than 75 million bushels over the 1928 production. Condition reports summarized for all countries, however, give indications that the 1929 world crop will be less than in 1928. The 1928 production in 49 countries has been reported at 3,759,619,000 bushels instead of 3,550,219,000 bushels in 1927. See tables, page 898.

Wheat acreage and conditions in 1929

The 1929 wheat acreage as reported by 22 countries is 140,668,000 acres against 135,483,000 acres in 1928 when they represented 56 per cent of the estimated world total wheat production excluding Russia and China. The condition of the Canadian crop as of May 31 was officially reported at 100 per cent of average as compared with a similar condition on May 31, 1928, and 95 per cent on May 31, 1927. Wheat seeding in Argentina has been delayed by lack of rain and, according to the International Institute of Agriculture, the area sown is expected to be less than last year. See table, page 899.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

European acreage and crop conditions

Cool weather was general over most of Europe during the first part of the week ended June 13, with rains over western and central Europe, according to a cable from Acting Agricultural Commissioner O. L. Dawson at Berlin. The weather was clear in both Spain and Italy. The second half of the week was warm and dry everywhere. The growth of the winter cereals in Belgium has been delayed and wheat stand is thin in many places. An official report dated June 7 stated that the conditions of both wheat and rye in Hungary have improved. Mr. Dawson states, however, that although the condition of the crop in Hungary is good, the 1929 production will probably be materially below the 99 million bushels produced in 1928. Large areas in the northwest were winter killed and although conditions are good on the acreage remaining for harvest, indications point to about an average crop. The average production during the years 1924-1928 was 75 million bushels. Judging from the conditions prevailing in Rumania at the time of his recent trip through that country, Mr. Dawson thinks that it is unlikely that Rumania will have any surplus wheat for export during the 1929-30 season. Winter killing was heavy in the eastern provinces and development has been delayed. Recent rains following a rather dry period have been beneficial.

The 1929 wheat acreage in France remains about the same as in 1928, being officially estimated at 12,773,000 acres against 12,774,000 acres in 1928. See table, page 907. The winter acreage shows an increase but the spring acreage is less than last year. The condition of winter wheat as of May 1 was expressed at 64 per cent, according to the system used in France when 60 per cent designates a "fairly good" condition. On May 1, 1928 the condition was 65 per cent. The condition this year is 91 per cent of the average condition as of that date during the years 1919-1928 against 94 per cent of average last year. The condition of spring wheat as of May 1 was 61 per cent, according to the French system, and 64 per cent last year, or 90 and 94 per cent of the ten-year average.

The condition of the winter wheat crop in Poland as of June 5 was 109 per cent of the 1921-1928 average condition as of that date, against only 82 per cent a year ago. Spring wheat was 103 per cent against 94 per cent last year. All grain crops in Poland give indications of yields above 1928, according to a cabled report from the International Institute of Agriculture. The condition of both winter and spring wheat in Germany is below the ten-year average and winter killing has been estimated at 6.3 per cent compared with 2.8 per cent in 1928. The condition of the wheat crop in Bulgaria as of June 1 was good, but below the condition reported last year.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

The condition of winter rye in Ukraine, Russia, is above average, but the winter wheat is just average, according to an official report as cabled by Mr. Dawson. The winter rye acreage in Ukraine in 1926 represented over one-fifth of the total Soviet winter rye acreage. In the Steppes region of Ukraine, however, the condition of winter rye is just average and winter wheat is better than last year. The condition of all spring cereals is above average. The Steppes region is the most important grain section of Ukraine due to the commercial character of its farming and its proximity to the southern seaports.

In Siberia the conditions of the winter rye and the spring cereals are average and have sustained little or no damage from the recent frosts. In the Central Fertile region the condition of the spring cereals is above average and the dry weather during the latter part of May is reported to have caused no damage, although it has delayed growth, especially of the late crop. There are indications that grains in the Lower Volga region have suffered from the recent unfavorable weather but the conditions of the winter and spring cereals is reported as average. The weather during the week ended June 13 was warm and dry with only local thundershowers. A further increase in grain procurements is reported from most regions during the first part of June. The plan for May, however, failed in most regions.

Movement to marketUnited States

The exports of wheat from the United States from July 1, 1928 to June 8, 1929 were 151,851,000 bushels against 200,067,000 bushels during the same period last year. The exports of wheat during the week ended June 8 were 1,761,000 bushels, which was below the amount shipped during any of the four previous weeks, but was above the 1,140,000 bushels exported during the week ended June 9, 1928.

Canada

Stocks of wheat in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on June 7 were 86,420,000 bushels against 91,738,000 bushels the previous week and 83,898,000 bushels on June 8, 1928. Receipts at Fort William-Port Arthur during the week ended June 7 were 2,007,000 bushels and shipments were 4,243,000 bushels. Total receipts for the season to June 7 were 292,498,000 bushels against 229,665,000 bushels during the same period last year. Total shipments for the season to June 7 were 273,062,000 bushels against 200,095,000 bushels last year.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Germany

Wheat stocks in Germany on May 15 were below those of last year, in spite of a considerably larger production. There was an outstanding decrease in winter wheat, the farm stocks being nearly 2,300,000 bushels below those on the same date last year, and the stocks available for sale nearly 3,000,000 bushels less. Stocks of winter rye, spring barley, and potatoes, on the other hand, were much larger on May 15 this year than on the corresponding date in 1928. In the case of these crops, there was both a larger production than for the preceding year, and a larger percentage of the total production remaining on farms and available for sale. See table, page 907.

European grain market conditions

The firm tone noted in the European grain markets a week ago continued during the first half of the week ended June 11, according to a cable from Mr. Dawson at Berlin. Transactions during the first part of the week were considerable but the market weakened and the latter part of the week both wheat and flour sales were restricted. Domestic price's of wheat and rye in Germany showed little change during the week. The spot price of wheat at Hamburg advanced one cent per bushel to \$1.48 on June 12. The spot price of rye at Berlin on June 12 was \$1.13 per bushel, or the same as on June 5.

United States wheat prices

Cash wheat markets developed considerable strength during the week ended June 7 and prices advanced materially, but were still below prices of two weeks earlier. A rise in all classes of wheat resulted in the weighted average price of all classes and grades at the six principal markets, advancing five cents to 100 cents per bushel as compared with 145 cents a year ago. Soft winter wheats made the smallest advance of the week; No. 2 red winter at St. Louis advancing only one cent to 111 cents per bushel as compared with 185 cents last year. No. 2 hard winter at Kansas City advanced four cents to 98 cents as against 151 cents a year ago. No. 1 dark northern spring at Minneapolis advanced six cents to 118 cents as compared with 156 last year. No. 2 amber durum at Minneapolis advanced 12 cents to 114 cents, or 22 cents under last year's price. The price of western white at Seattle also strengthened as the weekly average of daily cash quotations advanced approximately four cents to 108 cents per bushel as compared with 143 cents last year. Cash prices of the various classes were higher during the early part of the week following June 7 than the average for the week just closed. The spread between the cash closing prices at Winnipeg and Minneapolis remained unchanged at two cents in favor of Minneapolis during the week just closed as compared with a spread of 15 cents a year ago.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

WHEAT: Weighted average cash prices at stated markets

| Week ended | All classes | | No. 2 | | No. 1 | | No. 2 | | No. 2 | | Western | |
|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|-------|
| | and grades | Kansas City | Hard Winter | Dk. N. Spring | Minneapolis | Amber Durum | Minneapolis | Red Winter | St. Louis | White | Seattle ap | |
| | six markets | 1928:1929 | 1928:1929 | 1928:1929 | 1928:1929 | 1928:1929 | 1928:1929 | 1928:1929 | 1928:1929 | 1928:1929 | 1928:1929 | |
| May 10 | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents |
| 17 | 156 | 101 | 164 | 101 | 168 | 123 | 144 | 113 | 204 | 122 | 153 | 110 |
| 24 | 147 | 103 | 151 | 103 | 160 | 124 | 136 | 109 | 181 | 118 | 146 | 109 |
| 31 | 147 | 101 | 153 | 100 | 161 | 121 | 138 | 114 | 179 | 116 | 143 | 108 |
| June 7 | 146 | 95 | 155 | 94 | 161 | 112 | 136 | 102 | 183 | 110 | 144 | 104 |
| 14 | 145 | 100 | 151 | 98 | 156 | 118 | 136 | 114 | 185 | 111 | 143 | 108 |
| 21 | 142 | | 149 | | 151 | | 129 | | 180 | | 141 | |
| 28 | 139 | | 149 | | 151 | | 126 | | 175 | | 139 | |
| July 5 | 141 | | 145 | | 152 | | 127 | | 172 | | 140 | |
| | 137 | | 136 | | 153 | | 132 | | 172 | | 140 | |

a/ Weekly average of daily cash quotations basis No. 1 sacked 50 day delivery.

WHEAT: Closing prices of May futures

| Date | Chicago | | Kansas City | | Minneapolis | | Winnipeg | | Liverpool | | Buenos Aires a/ | |
|--------|--------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|
| | 1928:1929 | 1928:1929 | 1928:1929 | 1928:1929 | 1928:1929 | 1928:1929 | 1928:1929 | 1928:1929 | 1928:1929 | 1928:1929 | 1928:1929 | 1928:1929 |
| | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents |
| May 2 | 157 | 113 | 152 | 106 | 152 | 114 | 152 | 122 | 160 | 121 | 142 | 105 |
| 9 | 152 | 104 | 150 | 96 | 148 | 103 | 151 | 111 | 159 | 114 | 142 | 96 |
| | July futures | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16 | 148 | 108 | 139 | 101 | 144 | 108 | 148 | 116 | 156 | 119 | b/138 | 102 |
| 23 | 153 | 106 | 145 | 99 | 150 | 106 | --- | 115 | 161 | 117 | 141 | 99 |
| 29 | 144 | 100 | 136 | 93 | 141 | 99 | 143 | 110 | 156 | 115 | 138 | 94 |
| June 6 | 142 | 109 | 134 | 102 | 140 | 107 | 142 | 117 | 152 | 115 | 137 | 97 |
| 13 | 139 | 108 | 132 | 100 | 139 | 105 | 139 | 116 | 149 | 116 | 134 | 95 |
| 20 | 138 | | 131 | | 137 | | 138 | | 148 | | 130 | |
| 27 | 137 | | 130 | | 136 | | 136 | | 145 | | c/130 | |
| July 5 | 136 | | 128 | | 136 | | 138 | | 151 | | c/133 | |

a/ Prices are of day previous to date of other market prices. b/ June future.
c/ August future..

The wheat futures market showed considerable nervousness during the week ended June 13 and prices fluctuated somewhat from day to day with July closing prices reaching the lowest point on Monday on the domestic markets. Factors affecting the market did not change greatly from those of the previous week. Weather and crop conditions continued generally favorable over the wheat belt. The closing price of July futures at Chicago on June 13 was

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approximately 108 cents per bushel as compared with 109 cents a week before and 139 cents a year before. The ~~July~~ futures at Liverpool closed at 116 cents, one cent higher than the ~~July~~ before, as compared with 149 cents last year. July futures at Buenos Aires closed at 95 cents on June 12 as compared with 97 cents last week and 134 cents last year.

Rye acreage and conditions

The 1929 rye acreage as reported by 14 European countries is 25,859,000 acres against 25,518,000 acres in 1928 when they represented about 65 per cent of the estimated European acreage outside of Russia. The rye acreage in France is estimated at 1,922,000 acres against 1,945,000 acres in 1928, and 1,921,000 acres in 1927. The condition of the rye crop on May 1 was officially reported at 56 per cent, according to the system used in France when 60 per cent designates a "fairly good" condition, against 69 per cent on May 1, 1928. The condition reported this year is 83 per cent of the ten-year average condition as of that date, against 97 per cent last year. The condition of the winter rye crop in Poland, which comprises practically the entire rye crop in that country, was 117 per cent of average on June 5 against only 83 per cent of average at the same time last year. The official report, as cabled by the International Institute of Agriculture, states that the yields of all grain crops in Poland are expected to exceed the 1928 yields. See tables, pages 828 and 832.

FEED GRAINS

Recent revisions in the 1928 production of feed grains in Europe have increased the total production of barley, oats, and corn to 66,352,000 short tons, which is only 0.8 per cent below the 53,310,000 short tons raised in 1927, and 11 per cent below the 65,556,000 short tons in 1926. See tables, pages 301 and 302.

Barley

The condition of barley in the United States on June 1 was reported as 83.7 per cent of normal, or one point above its condition at the same time last year. The average condition of the ten years 1919-1927 was 86.1 per cent. In Canada the barley condition at the end of May was reported as 99 per cent of the average for the past ten years, and about the same as at the end of May last year.

The damage to barley in Germany by winter killing this year was reported as 18.3 per cent, which was the largest winter killing on record there. Last year, also, it was unusually high, amounting to 15.4 per cent. The condition on June 1 of winter barley, which, however, constitutes only

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

14 per cent of the total German crop, was the least favorable of any of the grains there, being only 78 per cent of the past ten-year average, while last year it was 91 per cent and in 1927 it was 100 per cent. Spring barley both this year and last was equal to the ten-year average, or 100 per cent, compared with 97 per cent in 1927.

Weather conditions in Poland recently have been improving the grain prospects there. The condition of both winter and spring barley on June 5 was estimated as 103 per cent of the past ten-year average. The condition of winter barley at the same time last year was 90 per cent and in 1927 it was 103 per cent, while spring barley was 97 per cent last year and 91 per cent in 1927. The condition of both winter and spring barley in Hungary around the middle of May was a little below its condition at the same time during the past few years. In Bulgaria the barley condition appears to be considerably below average. The first estimate of the total barley area in that country is 568,000 acres, which approaches the unusually large acreages of 1928 and 1915.

There is a report of increased barley acreage in the Crimea, Russia, for this year, according to "Economic Life" of May 22, Switzerland reports about the same acreage as for several years past, while there have been slight increases in the earlier estimates for Syria and Lebanon and the winter acreage in Yugoslavia. The total area in the 17 countries so far reported now amounts to 30,749,000 acres, an increase of 3 per cent over that of last year. See barley acreage table, page 900. Two reports have been received so far on the barley production for the 1928 harvest. The barley crop in Morocco is estimated at 43,633,000 bushels, which is a decrease of 5 per cent from that of 1928. The barley crop in Algeria is placed at 39,040,000 bushels, which, although 1.7 per cent below that of 1928, is much larger than the production from 1924 to 1927. Revisions of barley production for 1928 in 3 European countries have raised the total for the 46 countries reporting to 1,582,000,000 bushels, an increase of 14.7 per cent over the 1927 figure.

Total barley exports from the United States, Canada, Argentina, and the Danubian countries from July 1, 1928 to the latest dates available amount to 111,793,000 bushels, an increase of almost 22 per cent over the 91,733,000 bushels exported during the same periods of the preceding year. The United States export of 802,000 bushels during the week ended June 8 was next to the largest weekly export since the middle of November. For barley trade table, see page 903. United States barley prices increased slightly during that week. No. 2 barley at Minneapolis advanced one cent to 60 cents per bushel, which was 32 cents below the price for the corresponding week last year. See table showing barley prices, page 904.

Stocks of barley in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on June 7 stood at 8,768,000 bushels compared with only 3,363,000 bushels on the same date in 1928, and 2,044,000 bushels in 1927. Receipts of barley at Fort William, Port Arthur, Vancouver, and Victoria

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from August 1 - June 7 totaled 42,251,000 bushels, while shipments during the same period amounted to 37,709,000 bushels. Mill grindings of barley in Canada for the nine months ended April, 1929, amounted to 699,000 bushels compared with 640,000 bushels for the nine-month period ended April, 1928.

Farm stocks of spring barley in Germany on May 15 were much larger than on the same date last year, amounting to 12,864,000 bushels compared with only 3,976,000 bushels last year. Stocks available for sale on the same date totaled 4,376,000 bushels against only 215,000 bushels last year.

• Oats

The condition of oats in the United States on June 1 was estimated as 82 per cent of normal compared with 78.3 per cent on the same date last year, and an average condition of 85.2 per cent for the ten years 1918-1927. The condition of oats in Canada at the end of May was 98 per cent of the average for the past ten years, and about the same as at the end of May last year.

The condition of winter oats in France on May 1 was 87 per cent of the average of the past ten years, compared with a condition of 88 per cent last year and 101 per cent in 1927. The condition of spring oats was 90 per cent of the past ten-year average, against 99 per cent last year and 100 per cent in 1927. The condition of oats in Germany as of June 1, both this year and last, was 97 per cent of the average of the past ten years compared with 94 per cent in 1927. In Poland the weather conditions have caused a considerable improvement recently. On June 5 the oats condition was 106 per cent of the average of the past ten years, compared with only 94 per cent last year and 91 per cent in 1927. In Bulgaria the oats condition is reported as very good, as it has been for several years past. In Hungary its condition at the middle of May was slightly below its usual condition at the same time.

The first estimate of the total 1929 area sown to oats in France is 8,636,000 acres, which is only 0.7 per cent above that sown last year. Switzerland, Syria, and Lebanon report acreages about the same size as last year, while the 321,000 acres sown in Bulgaria is nearly 10 per cent above that of last year, although one of the smallest areas since 1919. The sown area in the 12 countries so far reported now totals 56,474,000 acres, only 0.6 per cent below that of 1928. See oats acreage table, page 900. The oats production in Algeria for the 1929 harvest is estimated at 14,123,000 bushels, which is 2.5 per cent below that of last year.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

The first estimate of the 1928 oats crop in Chosen is placed at 4,061,000 bushels, a little below the harvests of the past two years. That figure, together with revisions of earlier estimates for other countries has increased the 1928 production for the 41 countries reported to 3,828,813,000 bushels, an increase of 9.1 per cent over that of 1927. See oats production table, page 901.

Total exports of oats from the United States, Canada, Argentina, and the Danubian countries from July 1, 1928 to the latest dates available amount to 53,167,000 bushels, an increase of 24 per cent over the 42,885,000 bushels shipped out during the same periods of the preceding year. United States oats exports for the week ended June 8 were the lowest since the beginning of August. See oats trade table, page 903. United States oats prices increased a little during the same week. No. 3 white oats at Chicago advanced 2 cents to 44 cents per bushel, which was 24 cents below the price for the corresponding week last year. See table showing oats prices, page 904.

Stocks of oats in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on June 7 amounted to 13,257,000 bushels, against only 6,898,000 bushels on the same date last year, and 4,408,000 bushels in 1927. Receipts of oats at Fort William, Port Arthur, Vancouver, and Prince Rupert from August 1 - June 7, 1928-29 amounted to 27,457,000 bushels, while shipments during the same period totaled 22,835,000 bushels. Mill grindings of oats in Canada for the nine months ended April, 1929 totaled 8,838,000 bushels against 8,889,000 bushels for the nine months ended April, 1928. During the same period 107,851,000 pounds of rolled oats and 10,730,000 pounds of oatmeal were produced, compared with 94,068,000 pounds of rolled oats and 12,035,000 pounds of oatmeal during the same nine months of 1927-28.

Corn

The 1929 corn area in Italy is estimated at 3,756,000 acres, which is an increase of more than 1 per cent over that of last year. The area sown to corn in Bulgaria is placed at 1,705,000 acres. This is an increase of almost 7 per cent over that sown last year, and the largest area on record there.

Imports of corn into the principal importing countries of Europe from November 1 to March 31 decreased considerably from the imports of the same countries during the preceding two years, according to figures compiled by the International Institute of Agriculture. The only countries showing increases during 1928-29 were Italy and France, while there

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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were large decreases in Germany, Denmark, and the Netherlands, and smaller ones in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Belgium, and Czechoslovakia. In the Irish Free State the imports were practically the same as for the two preceding years. See corn import table, page 904.

Net exports of corn from the United States, the Danubian countries, Argentina, and the Union of South Africa, as far as reported since November 1, total 150,552,000 bushels, a decrease of 5.6 per cent from the 159,563,000 bushels exported during the same periods of the preceding year. United States exports of corn during the week ended June 8 were the lowest since the beginning of November. Argentine exports for that week, on the other hand, were the largest since the middle of October and the heaviest weekly shipments of the present season. For corn trade table, see page 903.

There was some increase in United States corn prices during the week ended June 7. No. 3 yellow corn at Chicago advanced 2 cents to 86 cents per bushel, while July futures advanced 5 cents to 88 cents. During the corresponding week last year these prices also advanced several cents from \$1.03 to \$1.07 and \$1.05 respectively. Buenos Aires quotations on Argentine corn for the same week this year, on the other hand, remained stationary at 79 cents for July futures and 80 cents for August futures, leaving the margin of the July futures for United States corn 9 cents above the Argentine corn. See table showing corn prices, page 904. Mill grindings of corn in Canada for the nine months ended April, 1929 amounted to 1,617,000 bushels compared with 1,426,000 bushels for the same period of the preceding year. There were 16,042,000 pounds of corn flour and meal produced against 15,834,000 pounds during the same nine months of 1927-28.

The earlier estimate of the 1928 corn crop in Hungary has been increased by more than 6,000,000 bushels to 49,592,000 bushels, and the early estimate for Czechoslovakia has been raised more than 1,600,000 bushels to 8,763,000 bushels, thus causing a considerable increase in the European total. The earlier figure for Kenya has been decreased to 4,854,000 bushels, while the first estimate of the 1928 corn crop in Chosen is 3,190,000 bushels, almost 12 per cent above that of last year. The third preliminary estimate of the corn crop in the Union of South Africa for April 15 shows a decrease of more than 1,200,000 bushels from the second estimate. The net effect of these changes is to raise the total for the 27 countries reported to 3,552,210,000 bushels, only 0.1 per cent below the production in 1927. See corn production table, page 902.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Sowings on the Russian state grain farms

An area of 326,000 acres has been sown almost entirely to wheat on the Soviet state grain farms under the "plan" for this spring, according to an article in the Russian paper, "Economic Life", for May 23, 1929. This acreage constitutes, of course, an insignificant proportion of around 50,000,000 acres sown annually to spring wheat on the peasant farms in U. S. S. R. The Soviet authorities, however, are contemplating an expansion of state grain farming on a large scale. Hard wheat accounted for 90 per cent of the acreage, the rest being soft wheat, only an insignificant quantity of oats having been sown in the Lower Volga region. High grade seed was used exclusively for sowing. It is stated that the sowing campaign on the state farms was already completed, while sowing on individual peasant farms was still in progress. The mechanization feature of the state grain farms is pronounced successful. Notwithstanding considerable apprehension on this score before the beginning of the campaign, "The tractor has conquered the ox", to use one of the expressions of the author of the article quoted. The personnel problem was also on the whole solved successfully. The allocation of land for the state farms, however, is criticized on the ground that, although the area allotted was usually suitable for cultivation, it was often poorly distributed, being intermingled with peasant lands, which fact made the operation of the tractors difficult.

SUGAR

Including a few minor changes in estimates of sugar production in various countries, received since the latest published table (see "Foreign Crops and Markets", May 27, 1929, page 795), the 1928-29 world sugar production of raw beet and cane sugar is estimated at 30,200,000 short tons as compared with the previously published estimate of 30,237,000 short tons. The revised figure shows an increase of 6.7 per cent over last year's estimated world crop of 28,316,000 short tons. Changes from the early estimates occur in Denmark, France, Spain, Italy, Guadeloupe, Formosa, and Java. Of the total crop produced in 1928-29, beet sugar accounts for 10,157,000 short tons and cane sugar 20,033,000 short tons. Both beet and cane sugar show increases over last year's crops which are estimated at 9,814,000 short tons and 18,502,000 short tons respectively. The world sugar production is summarized on page 405.

Sugar beet acreages in Europe

The acreage sown to sugar beets in Italy during the current year is estimated at 297,000 acres as compared with 285,000 acres reported for

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1928, according to a cable from the International Institute of Agriculture. The estimate for 1929 indicates an increase of 4.2 per cent over last year and is the largest one reported since 1924, when 306,000 acres were devoted to sugar beets. Italy has now reached the point where the domestic sugar production is sufficient for domestic requirements. The 1928 production, estimated at 440,341 short tons, is said to be large enough to cover the total annual consumption of the country and, according to a report from Consul General H. P. Starrett at Genoa, there will be no need for sugar imports into Italy during 1929. With the large acreage reported for 1929, domestic consumption will probably continue to be taken care of by the domestic crop.

In England and Wales the 1929 sugar beet acreage is estimated at 232,000 acres, which is about 32 per cent above that of last year and 4 per cent above the record year, 1927, when 223,000 acres were sown to sugar beets. With the exception of last year, the beet acreage in England has shown a continuous increase since 1919. When the subsidy went into effect on October 1, 1924 (see "Foreign Crops and Markets", April 5, 1926, page 462) the acreage rose from 22,000 acres in 1924 to 55,000 in 1925, followed by 126,000 acres in 1926, and 223,000 acres in 1927. The decrease in acreage in 1928 was partly due to the unfavorable crop harvested in 1927, and partly to a reduction in the subsidy. The increase this year is probably because the sugar factories have extended their operating areas by offering contracts also to farmers living more than 25 miles from each factory, to which the previous area was limited.

The International Institute of Agriculture has not yet issued any estimates of acreages sown to sugar beets in other European countries, but for Europe as a whole the Institute states that the acreage under beets will probably be about the same as that of 1928. Aside from the increases in England and Italy mentioned above, the following countries are also expected to show increased beet acreages over 1928: France, Hungary, and Austria about 5 per cent, Bulgaria 15 per cent, and slight increases in Poland and Yugoslavia. Decreases from last year, according to the Institute, will probably occur in Germany, Czechoslovakia, Irish Free State, Switzerland, Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, and Rumania.

Sugar beet sowings have been delayed in most countries due to unfavorable weather conditions, and in certain countries considerable difficulties were met with in concluding beet contracts because of the prevailing low prices for sugar. Other factors which have delayed the sugar beet sowings are shortage of labor and questions regarding government subsidies or other advantages which have been under discussion in many countries.

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C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S, C O N T'D

TOBACCO

Tobacco situation in South Africa

The 1928-29 tobacco crop of the Union of South Africa grown by Europeans is officially estimated at 16,500,000 pounds, a decrease of 29 per cent from the preceding year. Of this total, it is expected that about 1,400,000 pounds will be of the so-called Turkish type, an increase of 12 per cent over last season. In addition to the European crop, some tobacco is grown by the natives, but no figures of native production for this or the preceding year are available. In 1926-27 and in 1925-26, 1,487,000 and 1,240,000 pounds of native tobacco were produced respectively. No acreage figures are available for the years later than 1926-27, when an area a little over 39,000 acres was planted to tobacco by Europeans.

Large production during the last few years resulted in a heavy accumulation of stocks in excess of domestic requirements amounting to about 16,000,000 pounds at the end of 1928, according to Assistant Trade Commissioner W. L. Kilcoin. This has presented a serious marketing problem for the Union growers. Only a small proportion of the crop is exported, and is shipped principally to the United Kingdom, where it enjoys, as does all colonial tobacco, preferential tariff treatment. It is used in the manufacture of pipe tobacco. British imports from the Union of South Africa amounted to 872,434 pounds during the calendar year 1928, which was the largest figure for any year since 1920, when 928,000 pounds were imported from the Union.

The latest report on the tobacco situation in Southern Rhodesia from Vice Consul G. A. Abbey at Johannesburg, written early in May, stated that the tobacco will be of good quality, but the crop will be small due to the reduction by the farmers of acreage as a consequence of the unfortunate experience with tobacco during the last few years. An earlier report from Assistant Trade Commissioner E. B. Lawson at Johannesburg is less optimistic concerning the Rhodesian crop, indicating that the leaf has suffered from the cold, water saturation, and lack of sunshine. Both reports agree that the surplus available for export will be small this year. The 1927-28 crop of Southern Rhodesia was estimated at 14,000,000 pounds, from an area of 46,000 acres. For previous comments on the Rhodesian tobacco situation, see Foreign Service release, F.S./T-56, March 5, 1929. A good crop is expected in Northern Rhodesia, although, there too, the reduction of acreage planted will result in smaller output, according to Vice Consul Abbey. The 1927-28 crop of Northern Rhodesia is estimated at 3,262,000 pounds, from a harvested area of 6,745 acres. About 612 acres of the area planted were abandoned.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Larger tobacco industry in Cyprus

Tobacco production in Cyprus is being encouraged, and the area cultivated this year is expected to exceed the 1928 figure of 1,036 acres, according to Consul J. L. Bouchal at Port Said. Production last year reached 462,128 pounds. Both area and production have expanded steadily since 1921, when they stood at 31 acres and 13,446 pounds respectively. Imports of Cyprus tobacco into Great Britain reached 289,879 pounds for the calendar year 1928. Both Latakia and yellow cigarette types are grown. Some success has been experienced in importing seed of the yellow tobaccos produced in Greece and Turkey.

OILS AND OILSEEDSThe flaxseed situation in May 1929

Flaxseed prices strengthened considerably the middle of May in Minneapolis and Winnipeg, with the announcement on May 14 of the increase in the United States tariff on flaxseed to become effective June 13, but declined again during the last days of the month, according to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The announcement of an increase caused increased interest in Canadian seed which could be brought to Lake Ports before the duty became operative. Shipments from Buenos Aires require about four weeks en route, making it impossible to bring in large supplies from Argentina before the date set for the increase. Prices at Buenos Aires remained steady and somewhat below the prices of May 1928. Heavy imports into the United States have done much to maintain high price levels in Canada. Imports during April were 3,911,122 bushels, the highest monthly total since May 1923. See Foreign Service release, F.S./FF-39, June 17, 1929.

Chinese peanut situation in April

Shipments of Chinese peanuts to the United States from October 1, 1928 to May 31, 1929 amounted to 26,462,000 pounds of shelled and 7,262,000 pounds of unshelled nuts, according to a cable received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul Roderick Dorsey at Tsingtao. This represents a material decline from the quantities exported to the United States last season when the eight months' shipments to this market totaled 47,763,500 pounds of shelled and 14,009,000 pounds of unshelled nuts. See Foreign Service release, F.S./PN-21, June 18, 1929.

L I V E S T O C K, M E A T A N D W O O L

• **LARGER BRITISH PORK IMPORTS:** The bacon, ham and lard imports into Great Britain during May all made gains over those of the preceding month, according to cabled advices from Agricultural Commissioner Foley at London. The share of the United States in that trade also increased over April figures as well as over those of May 1928. Current total bacon imports reached 87,808,000 pounds, more than 8,000,000 pounds ahead of April levels, but nearly 1,000,000 pounds below a year ago. Denmark sent slightly more than in April, but the May figure of 46,704,000 pounds was over 6,000,000 pounds below May 1928. Important increases were noted for the United States, the total of 10,416,000 pounds from that country for May exceeding both the preceding month and a year ago by more than 6,000,000 pounds and nearly 4,000,000 pounds respectively. The United States figure is the largest for any month since September 1926. Bacon imports from Canada also made a slight increase over April, but were below those of a year ago. In hams, the May imports of about 14,000,000 pounds, most of which comes from the United States, were the largest since July 1926. Lard imports also were up substantially at 26,479,000 pounds for May.

• **THE WORLD WOOL SITUATION:** Wool markets in Europe have been generally weak during the past month, according to information available in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The declining tendency at the London sales has not stimulated demand, but has resulted rather in less confidence in wool values and avoidance of speculative buying. Tops prices at Bradford at the end of May were somewhat below those of a month earlier. Stocks of tops at continental commission combing establishments at the beginning of June were generally above those of the preceding month. Latest official returns from Russia show a general expansion in the production of wool goods. See release, WOOL-16, June 17, 1929.

D A I R Y P R O D U C T S

• **FOREIGN BUTTER PRICES PRACTICALLY UNCHANGED:** Quotations as of June 13 in the principal butter markets of Europe were practically the same as a week earlier. The Copenhagen quotation was unchanged at the equivalent of 36.6 cents, which was also the same as a year ago. In New York, 92 score butter was quoted at 44 cents against 43 cents on the preceding Thursday and 44.25 cents a year ago. London quotations were all closely in line with those of the previous week. Shipments afloat from New Zealand on June 8 totaled 8,456,000 pounds against 8,232,000 pounds on June 9, 1929, while from Australia, shipments afloat amounted to 6,496,000 pounds and 9,184,000 pounds for 1929 and 1928 respectively. See price table, page 909.

F R U I T, V E G E T A B L E S A N D N U T S

EUROPEAN APPLE CROP PROSPECTS AND MARKET CONDITIONS: The outlook at the present time is favorable for a large crop of apples, pears, and plums in England, according to a cable from E. A. Foley, the American Agricultural Commissioner in London. The British market for Australian fruit is easier, although the demand has not slackened. Heavy supplies intended for the Continent were diverted to England late in May on account of excessive supplies and low prices in those markets. Australian and New Zealand arrivals have now reached their peak. Arrivals from Australia during the first week of June were the heaviest so far this season. Arrivals from New Zealand reached their highest point during the last week of May. It is reported that arrivals from these countries during the remainder of June will be much smaller, while the supplies for the season as a whole will be very much below those of 1928.

On the Continent, latest reports from important fruit growing sections indicate a good crop of pears in 1929 in all of the important producing areas except Czechoslovakia and Germany, according to cabled information from Assistant Agricultural Commissioner C. L. Dawson at Berlin. A good crop of apples is expected also in all of the important producing areas except in Austria and the Italian Tyrol. In Germany the prospects are for a good apple crop considerably larger than that of last year. The pear crop in Germany, however, is expected to be small due to damage from frost and hail. In Czechoslovakia the apple crop shows signs of being medium to good and above that of last year, and pears medium but somewhat below 1923. The apple crop in Austria is expected to be below that of last year as the result of considerable frost and insect damage. The Austrian pear crop, however, is expected to be good. In the Italian Tyrol the apple crop will be rather small this year, Mr. Dawson reports, due to unsatisfactory setting in important producing areas. Prospects, however, are for a good pear crop since the frost damage was confined mostly to the low regions. In Switzerland, both apples and pears promise good crops and considerably above those of 1922. Prospects in France are for good crops of apples and pears.

SPANISH MARKET FOR CALIFORNIA PRUNES: American prunes are becoming increasingly popular in the Spanish market, according to a report received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul F. A. Henry at Barcelona. Exports from the United States to Spain have increased from 115,000 pounds in 1922 to 1,282,000 pounds in 1928. Shipments during the first four months of 1929 amounted to 167,000 pounds, as against 107,000 pounds in the corresponding period last year. Prior to 1922 France was practically the only country from which Spain imported prunes. The first shipments of California prunes in 1922 gave such satisfactory results on account of the quality and lower price of the fruit, compared with the French article, that the trade has since increased steadily from year to year. It is now estimated that in spite of the efforts of the French packers to maintain their hold on the market, only about 10 per cent of the total now comes from that source. See Foreign Service release, F.S./P-75, June 17, 1929.

F R U I T, V E G E T A B L E S A N D N U T S, C O N T'D

EXPORTS OF CUBAN VEGETABLES TO THE UNITED STATES: The Cuban vegetable shipping season for 1928-29 came to a close with the exporting of 385,000 pounds of vegetables, mostly lima beans, eggplant and tomatoes, to the United States during the last 2 weeks of May, according to cabled advices received from Consul Harold B. Quarton at Havana. Total shipments of Cuban vegetables to the American market this season, from November 1 to May 31, amounted to 37,350,000 pounds against 32,788,000 pounds in 1927-28 and 42,718,000 pounds for 1926-27. The major portion of the increased shipments this season is accounted for by the heavy shipments of tomatoes during December, January and February. Tomato shipments alone in 1928-29 amounted to 23,131,000 pounds as against 16,284,000 pounds last season. Eggplant constituted the second most important item in the Cuban vegetable exports for 1928-29, shipments for the season reaching 4,897,000 pounds against 3,712,000 pounds in 1927-28. Shipments of potatoes, peppers and lima beans in 1928-29 show a decline but those of cucumbers and okra increased. According to present prospects, the planting for the 1929-30 season will be large and shippers are anticipating as good a year as 1928-29, providing climatic conditions are favorable, states Consul Quarton.

BERMUDA VEGETABLE SHIPMENTS: Total shipments of Bermuda vegetables from the beginning of the season on November 17, 1928 to May 31, 1929 amounted to 9,800,000 pounds as compared with 12,356,000 pounds during the corresponding period last season, according to a report received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul Robertson Honey at Hamilton. Very large shipments of tomatoes, celery, and carrots have been going to Canada during the last two weeks of May. The total shipped to Montreal, St. John and Halifax during these weeks was probably as large as shipments to New York, which amounted to 1,615,000 pounds. The export season to New York will probably close somewhat earlier this season than last, according to Consul Honey. Last season's shipments continued until June 26. See Foreign Service release, F.S./V-66, June 10, 1929.

SPANISH ONION SHIPMENTS TO THE UNITED STATES: The first shipments of Spanish onions to the American market for the 1929-30 season will arrive in New York on June 10 on board the steamer "Examiner", carrying 647 half-cases and 96 crates, according to a cable from Consul C. S. Edwards at Valencia. Additional shipments on other steamers scheduled to arrive in New York on or before June 23 bring the total for the first three weeks of June up to 15,062 half-cases and 26,689 crates, or approximately 38,000 bushels. Total arrivals in New York from Spain during all of June 1928 amounted to approximately 41,000 bushels. Quotations c.i.f. New York range around 72 cents per crate of 0.77 bushels. See Foreign Service release, F.S./O-124, June 18, 1929.

PORTO RICO FRUIT PRODUCTION AND EXPORT a/

Grapefruit, oranges, and pineapples are practically the only fresh fruits that enter into the Porto Rico export trade, and of these grapefruit is the most important, according to reports received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Practically all of the fruits exported from the Island go to New York. Exports to the United States during the past five seasons, 1923-24 to 1927-28, averaged 728,000 boxes of grapefruit, 370,000 boxes of oranges, and 453,000 crates of pineapples annually. The shipments to the United States constitute the only indication of the volume of commercial production on the Island. Shipments have shown a tendency to increase in recent years, particularly in grapefruit. It is reported that the hurricane of last September, while reducing the current crop, did less damage than was anticipated to the stand of trees. According to the Porto Rico Fruit Exchange and the Porto Rico Fruit Union, there are at present approximately 8,720 acres of bearing and non-bearing grapefruit groves in Porto Rico. No estimate can be made of the acreage devoted to oranges since the bulk of the crop comes from uncultivated trees scattered throughout the mountains. The acreage of pineapples varies from year to year, the planter being governed by his opinion as to whether he will do better with that crop or with another, such as tobacco or maize. The average annual area, however, may be placed at about 4,000 acres.

Grapefruit

Shipments of grapefruit to the American market from July 1 to April 30, 1928-29 amounted to only 207,000 boxes as compared with 880,000 boxes during the corresponding ten months of the 1927-28 season. This decline is the result of the drought experienced during the growing and harvesting months of the early crop and of the damages wrought by the hurricane on September 13, 1928. The early and middle crops were small because of the drought, but heavy rains had brought out an abundant bloom for the late crop, usually marketed from about April 1 to June 30. The hurricane, however, totally destroyed all growing fruit and uprooted many trees. It came just as harvesting of the middle crop was well under way and not only stripped the trees of all growing fruit, leaving nothing for the late crop, but also left very little to salvage from the middle crop.

Grapefruit exports were first listed separately in the Porto Rican statistics in 1908-09, when shipments to the United States amounted to only 25,000 boxes. By 1913-14, shipments had increased to 206,000 boxes,

a/ Based on reports received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from the United States Department of Agriculture Office of Experimental Stations at San Juan, from the Department of Agriculture and Labor of Porto Rico, and from Trade Commissioner H. P. MacGowan and Assistant Trade Commissioner J. R. McKey at San Juan. Additional details are available in Foreign Service release, F.S./CF-63, June 13, 1929.

PORTO RICO FRUIT PRODUCTION AND EXPORT, CONT'D

and in 1927-28 they amounted to 892,000 boxes, the highest on record. Some Porto Rican grapefruit is consumed in England, but all of this fruit is either purchased at the New York auction and is exported as American fruit, or, as in the 1927-28 season, is shipped to England via New York on through bills of lading. Such shipments to England on through bills of lading amounted to 10,516 boxes in 1927-28. Other shipments to foreign countries, not via New York or other mainland ports, amounted to 2,674 boxes in 1927-28, practically all to other countries of the Caribbean, mainly Venezuela, the Dominican Republic and Curacao. See table, page 896.

The grapefruit crop and shipments from Porto Rico extend through the entire year, some of the last shipments of old crop fruit overlapping the early shipments of new crop fruit. The fiscal year, July 1 to June 30, is ordinarily considered as the crop year. Porto Rican grapefruit trees give three crops in twelve months, so the annual crop is divided into "early", "middle", and "late" crops. The "early" crop begins in July, reaches its peak in October and ends in November. The "middle" crop runs from December 1 to March 31 and the "late" crop from April 1 to June 30. While trees in different soils and growing under different conditions may give somewhat different results, these three crop periods are based on the three blossomings of the majority of the trees. The "middle" crop is considered the least profitable since it is apt to coincide with the Florida crop. Once the Florida crop begins to arrive, prices weaken and more of the Porto Rican fruit is diverted to the canneries.

The Porto Rico Agricultural Experiment Station points out that the prices received for Porto Rican grapefruit in the New York market, to which practically all of it is consigned, is governed largely by the supply of the same kind of fruit reaching New York from other sources. Other factors, of course, are the quantities actually available for export, the time it can be shipped, quality, etc.

When the early Porto Rico grapefruit crop, which moves from July to November, is mature and well colored, it can be expected to bring good prices on the New York market until the Florida crop reaches the market in considerable quantities. The only other early grapefruit with which the Porto Rico crop must compete during these months is that from the Isle of Pines. The quantity shipped from the Isle of Pines during the months of August, September, and October, is usually about equal to that shipped from Porto Rico during the same period. Fruit from the Isle of Pines, however, must pay a duty of three-fourths of a cent per pound in the United States. Shipments of the middle crop, from Porto Rico, from December 1 to March 31, usually depend on the amount shipped from Florida during that period. The Florida crop controls the New York grapefruit market during the winter months. Porto Rico growers, therefore, attempt to hold as much of the middle crop as they can for shipment during the late crop season which runs from April 1 to June 30.

PORTO RICO FRUIT PRODUCTION AND EXPORT, CONT'D

Oranges

The orange is not indigenous to Porto Rico. The early Spanish settlers introduced a number of varieties then growing in the Mediterranean region. These oranges not only escaped cultivation and grew wild but were planted in large numbers in the mountains as shade for coffee trees and along roads. Prior to the American occupation of the island no efforts were made to market these oranges in the export trade. After American occupation, growers began to cultivate not only some of the better types already growing there but also varieties introduced from the United States. The consensus of opinion is that "mountain oranges," or uncultivated stock now make up from 60 to 75 per cent of the total exports. About 50 per cent of the oranges actually cultivated consists of fruit originally introduced from the United States. Most of the oranges introduced from this country failed to hold true to type in their new environment. Even when well matured, the Porto Rican orange has a color running from a very pale to deep green, which is not pleasing to the northern market. There are indications that the cultivation of oranges for the export trade in Porto Rico is on the decline. Many groves have been displaced by grapefruit, and as old trees die there are few plantings other than those to provide fruit for domestic use. Exports of oranges to the United States during 1927-28 amounted to 546,000 boxes.

Pineapples

Exports of pineapples to the United States during 1927-28 amounted to 549,000 boxes. Pineapples were grown for home consumption in Porto Rico long before the American occupation of the island. The varieties then principally grown were the "Pan de Azucar" and the "Cabezon"; both juicy and sweet. Efforts were made to export them but without success, due partly to the lack of suitable shipping facilities and partly to the American taste for a fruit of a more acid flavor. With the advent of continental American planters on the island came the introduction, from Florida, of the "Red Spanish" variety, the standard fruit in fresh pine for the consuming public in the United States. The export industry developed rapidly after the introduction of this variety.

The area planted to pineapples averages about 4,000 acres annually in Porto Rico, but this represents only a small percentage of the land available for the growing of the fruit. With the decline of the pineapple industry in Florida, Porto Rico remains the only territory under the American flag where pineapples are produced on a large scale for marketing in the fresh state in continental United States. In Hawaii pineapples are grown almost exclusively to meet the requirements of the canneries, while in Porto Rico the pineapple canning industry was established only to take care of fruit not marketable in the fresh state.

PORTO RICO FRUIT PRODUCTION AND EXPORT, CONT'D

* PORTO RICO: Shipments of grapefruit, oranges and pineapples to the United States, seasons 1908-09 to 1928-29

| Kind of fruit and season | Grapefruit | Oranges | Pineapples |
|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Boxes | Boxes | Crates |
| <u>FRESH FRUIT</u> | | | |
| Year ended June 30 | | | |
| 1908-09 | 24,867 | a/ | a/ |
| 1909-10 | 48,441 | 296,058 | 277,058 |
| 1910-11 | 96,189 | 349,442 | 335,641 |
| 1911-12 | 118,937 | 277,422 | 319,096 |
| 1912-13 | 216,247 | 353,690 | 360,288 |
| 1913-14 | 306,200 | 348,927 | 369,952 |
| 1914-15 | 276,583 | 200,311 | 552,085 |
| 1915-16 | 296,645 | 404,451 | 532,259 |
| 1916-17 | 435,890 | 503,318 | 416,550 |
| 1917-18 | 549,125 | 603,226 | 145,605 |
| 1918-19 | 417,369 | 373,679 | 116,000 |
| 1919-20 | 419,629 | 336,625 | 140,906 |
| 1920-21 | 667,637 | 162,395 | 172,880 |
| 1921-22 | 360,530 | 388,882 | 190,000 |
| 1922-23 | 460,951 | 732,973 | 236,605 |
| 1923-24 | 666,657 | 192,363 | 270,317 |
| 1924-25 | 579,736 | 336,761 | 342,547 |
| 1925-26 | 809,038 | 463,709 | 506,415 |
| 1926-27 | 692,052 | 311,294 | 597,313 |
| 1927-28 | 891,940 | 546,468 | 549,280 |
| July 1 to April 30 | | | |
| 1927-28 | 880,413 | 530,058 | 244,968 |
| 1928-29 | 206,734 | 21,990 | 163,279 |
| <u>CANNED AND</u> | | | |
| <u>PRESERVED FRUIT b/</u> | | | |
| Year ended June 30 | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds |
| 1923-24 | 3,862 | - | 1,480 |
| 1924-25 | 3,841 | - | 1,295 |
| 1925-26 | 6,348 | - | 1,807 |
| 1926-27 | 9,262 | - | 1,403 |
| 1927-28 | 10,734 | - | 2,122 |
| July 1 to April 30 | | | |
| 1927-28 | 8,373 | - | 689 |
| 1928-29 | 2,654 | - | 734 |

Annual Reports of the Government of Porto Rico and Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States.

a/ Quantitative data not available.

b/ No quantitative data available prior to 1923-24.

PORTO RICO FRUIT PRODUCTION AND EXPORT, CONT'D

PORTO RICO: Exports of fruit to the United States, by months,
1924-25 to 1927-28

| Month and season | Oranges | Grape- fruit | Pine- apples | Month and season | Oranges | Grape- fruit | Pine- apples |
|------------------------|---------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------|---------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | Boxes | Boxes | Crates | 1926-27 | Boxes | Boxes | Crates |
| 1924-25 | | | | 1926-27 | | | |
| July | 626 | 54,876 | 15,166 | July | 53 | 12,220 | 18,479 |
| Aug. | 917 | 34,195 | 6,580 | Aug. | 701 | 21,166 | 8,735 |
| Sept. | 4,181 | 61,657 | 1,432 | Sept. | 3,488 | 171,423 | 5,713 |
| Oct. | 73,384 | 170,657 | 3,162 | Oct. | 59,907 | 152,102 | 4,962 |
| Nov. | 47,563 | 33,666 | 5,157 | Nov. | 58,783 | 70,559 | 9,837 |
| Dec. | 22,577 | 7,082 | 4,530 | Dec. | 27,176 | 4,876 | 9,595 |
| Jan. | 24,987 | 14,275 | 11,954 | Jan. | 5,574 | 2,010 | 12,285 |
| Feb. | 27,769 | 19,276 | 4,168 | Feb. | 37,761 | 15,688 | 5,857 |
| March | 78,189 | 32,201 | 10,081 | March | 62,475 | 23,038 | 38,571 |
| April | 52,266 | 64,647 | 83,860 | April | 46,894 | 28,011 | 185,745 |
| May | 3,974 | 53,290 | 133,257 | May | 6,498 | 46,697 | 225,909 |
| June | 328 | 33,914 | 57,794 | June | 24 | 135,262 | 81,625 |
| Total | 536,761 | 579,736 | 342,547 | Total | 311,294 | 692,052 | 597,313 |
| 1925-26 | | | | 1927-28 | | | |
| July | 384 | 16,390 | 28,932 | July | 26 | 58,864 | 28,300 |
| Aug. | 1,168 | 10,316 | 9,864 | Aug. | 1,491 | 30,799 | 15,321 |
| Sept. | 7,442 | 141,942 | 6,157 | Sept. | 20,944 | 266,286 | 10,471 |
| Oct. | 102,910 | 270,141 | 7,592 | Oct. | 95,310 | 188,926 | 7,127 |
| Nov. | 125,887 | 72,760 | 9,194 | Nov. | 28,595 | 28,798 | 9,770 |
| Dec. | 59,948 | 51,503 | 7,853 | Dec. | 64,433 | 52,049 | 30,537 |
| Jan. | 24,948 | 46,122 | 15,717 | Jan. | 54,578 | 45,501 | 7,618 |
| Feb. | 50,114 | 26,202 | 9,954 | Feb. | 119,005 | 61,465 | 9,759 |
| March | 68,049 | 62,470 | 19,873 | March | 107,802 | 101,279 | 21,211 |
| April | 18,778 | 55,332 | 217,141 | April | 37,874 | 46,446 | 104,854 |
| May | 4,944 | 46,364 | 149,997 | May | 16,407 | 9,391 | 257,233 |
| June | - | 8,893 | 24,341 | June | 3 | 1,636 | 47,079 |
| Total | 463,709 | 803,038 | 506,415 | Total | 546,468 | 891,940 | 549,280 |

Mr. I. L. Torres, Assistant Agricultural Director of the Porto Rico Department of Agriculture and Labor.

WHEAT: Production in specified countries, 1925-1929.

| Country | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 |
|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 1,000 bushels |
| United States, winter only | 401,734 | 627,433 | 552,747 | 578,964 | 622,148 |
| Mexico | 9,215 | 10,333 | 11,890 | 11,031 | 11,492 |
| Algeria | 32,724 | 23,551 | 28,323 | 30,302 | 31,783 |
| Morocco | 23,872 | 16,174 | 24,618 | 22,193 | 28,623 |
| India | 330,997 | 324,651 | 334,992 | 288,811 | 313,973 |
| Total | 798,540 | 1,002,142 | 952,570 | 931,301 | 1,008,019 |

BREAD GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928.

| Crop and countries reported in 1928 a/ | Average | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | Per cent |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| | 1909-1913 | | | | | 1928 is of 1927 |
| WHEAT | 1,000 bushels | Per cent |
| United States | 690,108 | 676,429 | 831,040 | 878,374 | 902,749 | 102.8 |
| Canada | 137,119 | 395,475 | 407,136 | 479,665 | 533,572 | 111.2 |
| North America (3) | 898,708 | 1,081,117 | 1,248,509 | 1,369,929 | 1,447,352 | 105.7 |
| Europe (29) | 1,348,170 | 1,390,839 | 1,204,746 | 1,261,572 | 1,409,697 | 111.7 |
| Africa (6) | 93,171 | 105,166 | 90,313 | 105,764 | 101,966 | 96.4 |
| Asia (6) | 387,827 | 383,500 | 379,296 | 389,635 | 336,602 | 86.4 |
| Total N. Hemis. (44) | 2,727,876 | 2,960,622 | 2,922,864 | 3,126,900 | 3,295,617 | 105.4 |
| Total S. Hemis. (5) | 257,032 | 329,496 | 407,822 | 423,319 | 464,002 | 109.6 |
| Total above count. (49) | 2,984,908 | 3,290,118 | 3,330,686 | 3,550,219 | 3,759,619 | 105.9 |
| Est. N. Hemis. total | | | | | | |
| ex. Russia and China | 2,759,000 | 3,067,000 | 2,979,000 | 3,193,000 | 3,319,000 | 103.9 |
| Est. world total ex. | | | | | | |
| Russia and China | 3,041,000 | 3,435,000 | 3,420,000 | 3,653,000 | 3,819,000 | 104.5 |
| RYE | | | | | | |
| United States | 36,093 | 46,456 | 40,795 | 58,164 | 41,766 | 71.8 |
| Canada | 2,094 | 9,158 | 12,179 | 14,951 | 14,618 | 97.8 |
| Europe (25) | 976,714 | 937,030 | 750,647 | 794,175 | 897,941 | 113.1 |
| Total above count. (27) | 1,014,901 | 992,644 | 803,621 | 867,230 | 954,325 | 110.0 |
| Est. N. Hemis. total | | | | | | |
| ex. Russia and China | 1,023,000 | 1,001,000 | 812,000 | 874,000 | 961,000 | 110.0 |
| Est. world total ex. | | | | | | |
| Russia and China | 1,025,000 | 1,008,000 | 817,000 | 883,000 | | |

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

June 17, 1929

Foreign Crops and Markets

899

BREAD GRAINS: Acreage, average 1909-1913, annual 1926-1929.

| Crop and countries reported a/ | Average 1909-1913 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | Percent 1929 is of 1928 |
|--|----------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------------------------------|
| | | acres | acres | acres | acres | Percent |
| WHEAT | | | | | | |
| Canada b/..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | |
| United States b/..... | 1,019 | 844 | 853 | 819 | 898 | 109.6 |
| Mexico | 28,382 | 36,987 | 37,723 | 36,179 | 40,467 | 111.9 |
| | 2,174 | 1,266 | 1,311 | 1,233 | 1,233 | 96.5 |
| Total (3) | 31,575 | 39,117 | 39,887 | 38,281 | 42,503 | 111.3 |
| Europe 11 count. prev. rept'd | 39,059 | 37,785 | 37,676 | 38,922 | 39,340 | 101.1 |
| France..... | 16,500 | 12,971 | 13,065 | 12,774 | 12,773 | 100.0 |
| Yugoslavia..... | 3,982 | 4,178 | 4,521 | 4,599 | 5,196 | 113.0 |
| Total (13) | 59,541 | 54,934 | 55,262 | 55,295 | 57,309 | 101.8 |
| Africa (4)..... | 6,571 | 8,189 | 7,199 | 7,855 | 8,025 | 102.0 |
| Syria and Lebanon, rev.... | (900) | 1,277 | 1,224 | 1,024 | 876 | 85.5 |
| India..... | 29,224 | 30,282 | 30,891 | 32,018 | 31,855 | 99.5 |
| Total Asia (2)..... | 30,124 | 31,565 | 32,115 | 33,042 | 32,731 | 99.1 |
| Total above countries (22)..... | 127,811 | 133,805 | 134,463 | 135,483 | 140,668 | 103.8 |
| Estimated world total, winter and spring excl. Russia and China..... | 204,200 | 232,500 | 239,200 | 243,000 | | |
| RYE | | | | | | |
| Canada b/ | 117 | 601 | 568 | 599 | 538 | 89.3 |
| United States b/..... | 2,236 | 3,578 | 3,648 | 3,444 | 3,225 | 93.6 |
| Europe(11)count. prev. rept'd. | 22,984 | 20,062 | 20,246 | 23,045 | 23,399 | 101.5 |
| France..... | 3,095 | 1,958 | 1,921 | 1,945 | 1,922 | 98.2 |
| Switzerland b/ | c/ 60 | 46 | 46 | 49 | 49 | 100.0 |
| Bulgaria..... | 542 | 462 | 464 | 479 | 489 | 102.1 |
| Total Europe (14)..... | 26,681 | 22,528 | 22,677 | 25,512 | 25,859 | 101.3 |
| Total above countries (15)..... | 29,034 | 26,707 | 26,893 | 29,561 | 29,522 | 100.2 |
| Estimated N. Hemis. total excluding Russia and China. | 48,300 | 45,500 | 45,900 | 44,800 | | |

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

b/ Winter acreage only.

c/ Two-year average.

FEED GRAINS: Acreage, average 1909-1913, annual 1926-1929

| Crop and countries reported in 1929 a/ | Average | | | | | Per cent 1929 is of 1928 |
|--|---------------|---------|---------|---------|----------|--------------------------------|
| | 1909- 1913 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | |
| BARLEY | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Per cent |
| United States | 7,620 | 7,970 | 9,475 | 12,539 | b/13,314 | 106.2 |
| Europe, 8 coun. prev. reptd. and unchanged | 7,189 | 7,700 | 7,601 | 7,731 | 7,713 | 99.8 |
| Switzerland | 13 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 100.0 |
| Yugoslavia, revised c/ .. | (613) | 530 | 545 | 545 | 632 | 116.0 |
| Bulgaria, total, winter and spring | 516 | 552 | 561 | 601 | 568 | 94.5 |
| Total Europe (11) | 8,336 | 8,798 | 8,723 | 8,893 | 8,929 | 100.4 |
| Est. European total, ex. Russia | 27,000 | 27,200 | 27,400 | 27,500 | | |
| Africa (4) | 7,863 | 8,245 | 6,769 | 7,538 | 7,744 | 102.7 |
| Syria & Lebanon, revised Total N. Hemisphere (17) | (450) | 601 | 655 | 892 | 762 | 85.4 |
| Est. N. Hemis. total ex. Russia and China | 24,269 | 25,614 | 25,623 | 29,862 | 30,749 | 103.0 |
| Est. world total ex. Russia and China | 64,200 | 64,300 | 63,100 | 68,500 | | |
| | 65,000 | 63,100 | 65,500 | 70,700 | | |
| CATS | | | | | | |
| United States | 37,357 | 44,177 | 41,941 | 41,733 | b/41,401 | 99.2 |
| Europe, 4 coun. prev. reported | 5,135 | 5,285 | 5,290 | 5,381 | 5,270 | 97.9 |
| France, total, winter and spring | 10,084 | 8,677 | 3,544 | 8,572 | 8,636 | 100.7 |
| Switzerland | 81 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 100.0 |
| Bulgaria | 408 | 320 | 326 | 293 | 321 | 109.6 |
| Total Europe (7) | 15,708 | 14,362 | 14,211 | 14,297 | 14,278 | 99.9 |
| Est. European total ex. Russia | 42,400 | 46,500 | 45,800 | 44,300 | | |
| Africa (3) | 607 | 772 | 679 | 768 | 767 | 99.9 |
| Syria and Lebanon, revised Total N. Hemisphere (13) | (12) | 60 | 66 | 28 | 28 | 100.0 |
| Est. N. Hemis. total ex. Russia and China | 53,684 | 59,342 | 56,897 | 56,826 | 56,474 | 99.4 |
| Est. world total ex. Russia and China | 97,700 | 105,100 | 102,600 | 100,800 | | |
| | 102,200 | 110,200 | 107,800 | 106,900 | | |

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

b/ Intentions to plant.

c/ Winter acreage only.

FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

| Crop and countries reported in 1928 a/ | Average | | | | | Per cent 1928 is of 1927 |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | 1909- 1913 | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | |
| BARLEY | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | Per cent |
| California | 37,390 | 32,550 | 33,400 | 27,335 | 31,842 | 116.5 |
| United States other than California | 147,122 | 181,313 | 152,505 | 238,547 | 225,026 | 136.3 |
| Canada | 45,275 | 87,118 | 99,987 | 96,938 | 136,391 | 140.7 |
| North America (2) | 230,027 | 300,061 | 284,893 | 362,820 | 495,259 | 136.0 |
| Europe, 26 count, prev. rept'd and unchanged .. | 594,574 | 603,000 | 608,233 | 589,815 | 646,890 | 109.7 |
| Netherlands, revised .. | 3,270 | 5,556 | 3,558 | 3,416 | 4,494 | 131.6 |
| Czechoslovakia, revised .. | 71,108 | 57,206 | 52,500 | 59,014 | 64,398 | 109.1 |
| Hungary, revised | 32,369 | 25,430 | 25,509 | 23,684 | 30,671 | 129.5 |
| Total Europe (29) | 701,321 | 689,192 | 689,800 | 675,929 | 746,453 | 110.4 |
| North Africa (3) | 109,267 | 107,889 | 75,865 | 85,984 | 113,287 | 131.8 |
| Asia (3) | 278,527 | 261,572 | 257,581 | 252,166 | 227,061 | 90.0 |
| Total N. Hemis. (43) .. | 1,519,198 | 1,559,724 | 1,308,158 | 1,376,899 | 1,580,070 | 114.8 |
| Southern Hemis. (3) | 2,616 | 2,204 | 2,440 | 1,828 | 1,934 | 105.8 |
| Total above count. (46) | 1,521,814 | 1,361,938 | 1,310,578 | 1,378,727 | 1,582,004 | 114.7 |
| Est. N. Hemis. total ex. Russia and China. | 1,407,000 | 1,456,000 | 1,412,000 | 1,451,000 | 1,669,000 | 115.0 |
| Est. world total ex. Russia and China | 1,425,000 | 1,503,000 | 1,460,000 | 1,496,000 | | |
| OATS | | | | | | |
| United States | 1,143,407 | 1,487,550 | 1,246,848 | 1,182,594 | 1,449,531 | 122.6 |
| North America(2) | 1,495,097 | 1,889,846 | 1,630,264 | 1,622,307 | 1,901,684 | 117.2 |
| Europe, 25 count, prev. rept'd and unchanged .. | 1,789,046 | 1,656,558 | 1,778,726 | 1,698,355 | 1,726,865 | 101.7 |
| Netherlands, revised .. | 18,070 | 20,314 | 22,530 | 21,144 | 24,803 | 117.3 |
| Czechoslovakia, revised .. | 96,147 | 89,863 | 95,072 | 100,422 | 98,056 | 97.6 |
| Hungary, revised | 28,464 | 25,532 | 24,802 | 22,513 | 27,529 | 122.3 |
| Total Europe (26) | 1,930,727 | 1,792,267 | 1,921,140 | 1,842,434 | 1,877,252 | 101.9 |
| North Africa (3) | 17,631 | 19,509 | 11,594 | 13,483 | 17,937 | 133.0 |
| Asia, 4 count, previously reported | 5,103 | 11,307 | 12,245 | 13,587 | 12,048 | 88.7 |
| Chosen | 2,202 | 3,591 | 4,296 | 4,178 | 4,061 | 97.2 |
| Total Asia (5) | 7,305 | 14,728 | 16,541 | 17,765 | 16,109 | 90.7 |
| Total N. Hemis. (38) .. | 3,450,760 | 3,716,420 | 3,579,539 | 3,495,989 | 3,212,932 | 109.1 |
| Southern Hemis. (3) | 27,705 | 12,941 | 13,653 | 14,069 | 15,851 | 112.5 |
| Total above count. (41) | 3,478,465 | 3,729,361 | 3,593,192 | 3,510,058 | 3,828,813 | 109.1 |
| Est. N. Hemis. total ex. Russia and China | 3,474,000 | 3,730,000 | 3,592,000 | 3,501,000 | 3,825,000 | 109.3 |
| Est. world total ex. Russia and China | 3,581,000 | 3,846,000 | 3,697,000 | 3,595,000 | | |

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928, Cont'd.

| Crop and countries reported in 1928 a/ | Average 1909-1913 | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | Per cent 1928 is of 1927 |
|--|-------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| CORN | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | Per cent |
| United States | 2,712,364 | 2,916,961 | 2,692,217 | 2,763,093 | 2,839,959 | 102.8 |
| North America (4) | 2,869,268 | 3,011,152 | 2,790,171 | 2,853,516 | 2,932,645 | 102.8 |
| Europe, 10 coun. prev. | | | | | | |
| reptd. & unchanged .. | 500,399 | 512,014 | 565,265 | 388,070 | 313,364 | 80.7 |
| Czechoslovakia, rev.. | 8,398 | 12,043 | 10,452 | 11,754 | 8,763 | 74.6 |
| Hungary, revised | 60,813 | 87,969 | 76,544 | 68,347 | 49,592 | 72.6 |
| Total Europe (12)... | 569,610 | 612,026 | 652,261 | 468,171 | 371,719 | 79.4 |
| Est. European total | | | | | | |
| ex. Russia | 581,000 | 626,000 | 665,000 | 481,000 | 383,000 | 79.6 |
| North Africa, 3 coun. prev. reptd. and unchanged | | | | | | |
| Kenya, revised | 4,326 | 4,362 | 5,871 | 5,127 | 7,859 | 153.3 |
| (1,200) | 3,309 | 4,695 | 3,888 | 4,854 | 124.8 | |
| Total N. Africa (4) .. | 5,526 | 7,671 | 10,566 | 9,015 | 12,713 | 141.0 |
| Asia, 5 coun. prev. | | | | | | |
| reported | 111,920 | 113,118 | 150,738 | 152,767 | 163,800 | 107.2 |
| Chosen | 2,236 | 2,852 | 2,831 | 2,854 | 3,190 | 111.8 |
| Total Asia (6) | 114,156 | 115,970 | 153,569 | 155,621 | 166,990 | 107.3 |
| Total N. Hemis. (26): | 3,558,560 | 3,746,819 | 3,606,567 | 3,486,323 | 3,484,067 | 99.9 |
| Union of S. Africa, revised | 33,517 | 39,000 | 65,203 | 68,463 | 68,143 | 99.5 |
| Total above coun. (27) | 3,592,077 | 3,785,819 | 3,671,770 | 3,554,786 | 3,552,210 | 99.9 |
| Est. N. Hemis. total | | | | | | |
| ex. Russia | 3,681,000 | 3,911,000 | 3,773,000 | 3,642,000 | 3,646,000 | 100.1 |
| Est. world total ex. Russia | 4,126,000 | 4,576,000 | 4,442,000 | 4,315,000 | | |

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

FEED GRAINS: Movement from principal exporting countries

| Item | Net exports for year | | Shipments, 1929, week ended a/ | | | Net movement as far as reported | | |
|--|-------------------------|---------|--|-----------|-----------|--|-----------|-----------|
| | 1926-27 | 1927-28 | May 25 | June 1 | June 8 | July 1 to and incl. | 1927-28 | 1928-29 |
| BARLEY, EXPORTS: | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Year beginning | bushels | bushels | bushels | bushels | bushels | | bushels | bushels |
| July 1 | | | | | | | | |
| United States | 17,044 | 36,580 | 285 | 302 | 802 | June 8 | 34,912 | 55,331 |
| Canada | 42,504 | 25,128 | | | | Apr. 30 | 19,637 | 30,787 |
| Argentina..... | 14,217 | 11,598 | b/ | 17 | | May 25 | b/10,792 | b/ 6,683 |
| Danubian coun- tries b/..... | 26,508 | 27,242 | 0 | | | May 25 | 26,392 | 18,992 |
| Total | 100,273 | 100,548 | | | | | 91,733 | 111,793 |
| CATS, EXPORTS: | | | | | | | | |
| Year beginning | | | | | | | | |
| July 1 | | | | | | | | |
| United States | 14,942 | 9,621 | 44 | 23 | 21 | June 8 | 8,852 | 15,533 |
| Canada | 11,330 | 7,424 | | | | Apr. 30 | 6,294 | 15,394 |
| Argentina..... | 39,589 | 28,751 | b/ | 341 | | May 25 | b/26,861 | b/22,191 |
| Danubian coun- tries b/..... | 858 | 878 | 0 | | | May 25 | 878 | 49 |
| Total | 66,719 | 46,674 | | | | | 42,885 | 53,167 |
| | Net exports for year | | Weekly a/ shipments, 1929, week ended | | | Total for season including latest week shown | | |
| | 1926-27 | 1927-28 | May 18 | May 25 | June 1 | June 8 | 1927-28 | 1928-29 |
| CORN, EXPORTS: | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Year beginning | bushels | bushels | bushels | bushels | bushels | bushels | bushels | bushels |
| November 1 | | | | | | | | |
| United States | 17,145 | 20,556 | 309 | 105 | 219 | 97 | 15,995 | 37,811 |
| Danubian coun- tries b/..... | 36,557 | 15,266 | 0 | 0 | | | 12,789 | 111 |
| Argentina..... | 322,876 | 268,685 | b/6,249 | b/4,864 | b/4,024 | b/6,890 | 122,003 | b/106,104 |
| Union of South Africa..... | 8,562 | 23,809 | 0 | c/ | 129 | | c/ 9,814 | c/ 6,686 |
| IMPORTS: | | | | | | | | |
| Year beginning | | | | | | | | |
| November 1 | | | | | | | Nov.-Apr. | Nov.-Apr. |
| United States | 5,042 | 1,436 | | | | | 1,038 | 160 |
| Total exports less U. S. imports.... | 380,098 | 326,880 | | | | | 159,563 | 150,552 |

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ The weeks shown in these columns are nearest to the date shown. b/ Trade sources. c/ Unofficial reports of exports to Europe for South and East Africa.

CORN: Net imports into the principal importing countries

| Country | November 1 - October 31 | | November 1 - March 31 | | |
|---|----------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | 1926-27 | 1927-28 | 1926-27 | 1927-28 | 1928-29 |
| | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels |
| Great Britain and Northern Ireland | 77,139 | 67,828 | 31,503 | 30,633 | 27,400 |
| Germany | 78,853 | 56,769 | 26,357 | 30,448 | 9,885 |
| Netherlands | 53,490 | 49,344 | 23,393 | 24,393 | 17,299 |
| Denmark | 31,046 | 28,633 | 9,724 | 12,082 | 2,437 |
| Belgium | 30,711 | 23,948 | 13,232 | 11,039 | 7,893 |
| France | 30,546 | 24,511 | 12,972 | 10,822 | 15,893 |
| Italy | 14,551 | 28,979 | 5,535 | 8,551 | 20,889 |
| Czechoslovakia | 15,932 | 12,181 | 5,775 | 5,767 | 4,165 |
| Irish Free State | 15,153 | 14,976 | 5,248 | 5,260 | 5,240 |
| Total | 347,427 | 307,169 | 133,739 | 138,995 | 111,101 |

FEED GRAINS: Weekly average price of corn, oats and barley at leading markets a/

| Week ended | Corn | | | | | | | | Oats | | Barley | |
|-------------|-----------------|---------|---------|-------|--------------|-------|----------------|-------|---------|-------------|--------|-------|
| | Chicago | | | | Buenos Aires | | | | Chicago | Minneapolis | | |
| | No. 3 yellow | Futures | Futures | | | | No. 3 white | | | | | |
| | 1928 | 1929 | 1928 | 1929 | 1928 | 1929 | 1928 | 1929 | 1928 | 1929 | 1928 | 1929 |
| | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents |
| Mar. 15 ... | 97 | 96 | 98 | 100 | 85 | 88 | 83 | 88 | 58 | 49 | 87 | 69 |
| 22 ... | 101 | 94 | 101 | 92 | 87 | 86 | 84 | 85 | 60 | 48 | 91 | 66 |
| 29 ... | 100 | 91 | 100 | 94 | 83 | 86 | 81 | 86 | 59 | 47 | 89 | 65 |
| Apr. 5 ... | 101 | 90 | 100 | 92 | 82 | 85 | 81 | 85 | 60 | 47 | 89 | 66 |
| 12 ... | 100 | 90 | 99 | 92 | 82 | 86 | 82 | 85 | 59 | 48 | 90 | 65 |
| 19 ... | 105 | 92 | 103 | 93 | 84 | 87 | 84 | 87 | 64 | 49 | 93 | 65 |
| 26 ... | 109 | 89 | 107 | 89 | 85 | 85 | 84 | 85 | 66 | 47 | 95 | 64 |
| May 3 ... | 110 | 90 | 107 | 90 | 88 | 82 | 86 | 82 | 67 | 47 | 94 | 62 |
| 10 ... | 110 | 83 | 107 | 86 | 89 | 79 | 87 | 80 | 68 | 46 | 95 | 60 |
| 17 ... | 105 | 88 | 105 | 88 | 88 | 82 | 86 | 83 | 68 | 45 | 92 | 60 |
| 24 ... | 107 | 88 | 107 | 86 | 87 | 81 | 85 | 82 | 69 | 46 | 93 | 61 |
| 31 ... | 103 | 84 | 103 | 83 | 88 | 79 | 86 | 80 | 65 | 42 | 91 | 59 |
| June 7 ... | 107 | 86 | 105 | 88 | 91 | 79 | 88 | 80 | 68 | 44 | 92 | 60 |

a/ Cash prices are daily weighted averages of reported sales; future prices are simple averages of daily quotations.

Sugar (raw): World production, average 1909-10 to 1913-14, annual
1925-26 to 1928-29

| Country ^{a/} | Average 1909-10 to 1913-14 ^{b/} | 1925-26 | 1926-27 | 1927-28 | 1928-29 (Prelim.) | Per cent 1928-29 is of 1927-28 |
|---|---|------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---|
| | Short tons | | | | | Per cent |
| BEET SUGAR | | | | | | |
| Canada ^{c/} | 11,782 | 41,375 | 39,994 | 34,653 | 36,733 | 106.0 |
| United States ^{c/} | 655,000 | 981,000 | 964,000 | 1,175,000 | 1,141,000 | 97.1 |
| Total North America | 666,782 | 1,022,375 | 1,003,994 | 1,209,653 | 1,177,733 | 97.4 |
| European countries previously report- ed (18) ^{d/} | 6,896,458 | 6,556,915 | 5,940,620 | 6,990,605 | 7,149,799 | 102.3 |
| Denmark..... | 127,091 | 194,225 | 166,580 | 149,913 | 178,573 | 119.1 |
| Spain..... | 115,727 | 268,894 | 239,097 | 205,446 | 236,231 | 115.0 |
| France ^{c/} | 807,837 | 795,702 | 752,136 | 936,872 | 981,309 | 104.7 |
| Italy ^{c/} | 208,675 | 174,381 | 344,048 | 319,409 | 440,341 | 137.9 |
| Total Europe (22) | 8,155,838 | 7,990,117 | 7,442,481 | 8,602,245 | 8,986,253 | 104.5 |
| Australia..... | e/ 1,030 | 2,593 | 1,318 | 2,000 | 2,631 | 131.6 |
| World total beet sugar ^{f/} | 8,823,650 | 9,015,085 | 8,447,793 | 9,813,898 | 10,166,617 | 103.6 |
| CANE SUGAR | | | | | | |
| North & Central Am- erican count.prev. reported (16) ^{d/} .. | 3,980,948 | 7,979,731 | 7,432,814 | 7,255,377 | 8,481,842 | 116.9 |
| Guadeloupe..... | 40,810 | 38,461 | 28,988 ^{e/} | 37,477 ^{e/} | 4,500 | 12.0 |
| Total North & Cen- tral American countries (17)... | 4,021,758 | 8,018,192 | 7,461,802 | 7,292,854 | 8,486,342 | 116.4 |
| Europe & Asia prev. reported (2).... ^{d/} | 2,725,198 | 3,434,875 | 3,755,924 | 3,731,797 | 3,195,720 | 85.6 |
| Formosa..... | 192,299 | 551,068 | 455,171 | 620,276 | 772,267 | 124.5 |
| Java ^{h/} | 1,512,569 | 2,535,152 | 2,174,585 | 2,638,547 | 3,249,784 | 123.2 |
| Total Europe and Asia (4)..... | 4,430,066 | 6,521,095 | 6,335,680 | 6,990,620 | 7,217,771 | 103.2 |
| South America (7) | 864,192 | 2,022,757 | 2,033,886 | 1,792,406 | 1,742,244 | 97.2 |
| Africa (6)..... | 457,076 | 745,659 | 669,129 | 724,806 | 795,144 | 109.7 |
| Oceania (2)..... | 300,960 | 693,126 | 543,141 | 685,528 | 729,944 | 106.5 |
| Total cane sugar (36)..... | 10,074,052 | 18,000,829 | 17,093,638 | 17,486,214 | 18,971,445 | 108.5 |
| Est. world total cane sugar ^{f/} | 10,547,000 | 18,819,000 | 18,083,000 | 18,502,000 | 20,033,000 | 108.5 |
| Total cane & beet sugar (61)..... | 18,897,702 | 27,015,914 | 25,541,431 | 27,300,112 | 29,138,062 | 106.7 |
| Est. world total cane and beet ^{f/} . | 19,368,000 | 27,834,000 | 26,531,000 | 28,316,000 | 30,200,000 | 106.7 |

Notes appear on next page.

Continued-

SUGAR (RAW): World production, average 1909-10, to 1913-14,
annual 1925-26 to 1928-29, cont'd

(NOTES)

Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture, except where otherwise stated.

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

b/ Figures for Europe are estimates for production within present boundaries. c/ Refined sugar in terms of raw. d/ See Foreign Crops and Markets, March 18, April 15, and May 27, 1929. e/ One year only. f/ Exclusive of production in minor producing countries for which no data are available.

g/ Unofficial estimate. h/ All grades of sugar reduced to terms of hard sugar, a grade of sugar which contains at least 96.5 per cent sucrose.

ITALY: Acreage of specified crops, 1924 to 1929

| Year | Corn | Rice | Sugar beets | Potatoes | Hemp |
|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 1,000 acres |
| 1924 | 3,806 | 340 | 306 | 860 | 173 |
| 1925 | 3,839 | 356 | 141 | 854 | 276 |
| 1926 | 3,769 | 366 | 197 | 870 | 260 |
| 1927 | 3,540 | 351 | 219 | 874 | 209 |
| 1928 | 3,711 | 333 | 285 | 875 | 209 |
| 1929 | 3,756 | 346 | 297 | 891 | 203 |

International Institute of Agriculture.

ALGERIA: Production of wheat, barley and oats, 1924 to 1929

| Year | Wheat | Barley | Oats |
|------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels |
| 1924 | 17,285 | 19,322 | 9,137 |
| 1925 | 32,724 | 35,829 | 15,768 |
| 1926 | 23,551 | 23,002 | 8,693 |
| 1927 | 28,323 | 34,554 | 10,607 |
| 1928 | 30,302 | 39,716 | 14,492 |
| 1929 | 31,783 | 39,040 | 14,123 |

International Institute of Agriculture.

GERMANY: Farm stocks of grain and potatoes, and stocks available for sale, May 15, 1928 and 1929

| Crop | Farm stocks | | Stocks available for sale | |
|---------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------------------|------------------|
| | May 15, 1928 | May 15, 1929 | May 15, 1928 | May 15, 1929 |
| | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels |
| Winter wheat | 14,994 | 12,719 | 10,726 | 7,759 |
| Spring wheat | 2,360 | 2,261 | 1,950 | 1,670 |
| Winter rye | 30,770 | 52,254 | 10,080 | 23,150 |
| Spring barley | 3,976 | 12,864 | 215 | 4,376 |
| Potatoes | 124,174 | 206,227 | 17,936 | 39,426 |

FRANCE: Acreage of wheat, rye and oats, 1924 to 1929

| Year | Wheat | | | Rye | Oats | | |
|------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Winter | Spring | Total | | Winter | Spring | Total |
| | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres |
| 1924 | 12,954 | 666 | 13,620 | 2,196 | 1,956 | 6,680 | 8,636 |
| 1925 | 13,468 | 404 | 13,872 | 2,147 | 2,102 | 6,496 | 8,598 |
| 1926 | 12,393 | 578 | 12,971 | 1,958 | 2,101 | 6,568 | 8,669 |
| 1927 | 12,792 | 273 | 13,065 | 1,921 | 2,045 | 6,520 | 8,565 |
| 1928 | 12,217 | 587 | 12,774 | 1,945 | 1,850 | 6,613 | 8,463 |
| 1929 | 12,392 | 381 | 12,773 | 1,922 | 1,967 | 6,669 | 8,636 |

* GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-June 8, 1927-28 and 1928-29
 * PORK: Exports from the United States, January 1-June 8, 1928 and 1929

| Commodity | July 1-June 8 | | 1929, week ending | | | |
|--|-----------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 1927-28 | 1928-29 | May 18 | May 25 | June 1 | June 8 |
| GRAINS: | | | | | | |
| Wheat a/ | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels |
| Wheat flour b/ | 141,909 | 95,611 | 2,358 | 2,110 | 1,486 | 939 |
| Rye | 58,158 | 56,240 | 813 | 686 | 790 | 822 |
| Corn | 25,247 | 8,978 | -- | 1 | 17 | -- |
| Oats | 17,553 | 40,026 | 309 | 105 | 219 | 97 |
| Barley a/ | 5,974 | 10,480 | 50 | 44 | 23 | 21 |
| | 35,143 | 55,177 | 85 | 285 | 302 | 802 |
| PORK: | Jan. 1 - June 8 | | | | | |
| | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds |
| Hams and shoulders, incl. Wiltshire sides.. | 58,492 | 54,046 | 1,715 | 1,975 | 1,353 | 1,244 |
| Bacon, incl. Cumberland sides | 62,779 | 65,442 | 3,692 | 2,990 | 3,070 | 3,019 |
| Lard | 356,560 | 358,417 | 16,667 | 14,597 | 11,157 | 10,905 |
| Pickled pork | 14,028 | 16,939 | 362 | 387 | 352 | 186 |

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ Included this week: Pacific ports wheat 320,000 bush., flour 57,200 bbls; San Francisco barley 134,000 bush., rice 600,000 pounds. b/ Includes milled in bond from Canadian wheat, in terms of wheat.

- WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries

| Country | Net exports | | Shipments week ending nearest given date, 1929 | | | Net movement from July as far as reported | | |
|----------------------------|-------------|----------------|---|-------------|-------------|--|-------------|-------------|
| | 1926- 27 | 1927- 28 a/ | May 25 | June 1 | June 8 | To and incl. Date | 1927- 28 | 1928- 29 |
| Canada: | 1,000 bush. | 1,000 bush. | 1,000 bush. | 1,000 bush. | 1,000 bush. | | 1,000 bush. | 1,000 bush. |
| Exports- | | | | | | | | |
| Official | 304,540 | 305,182 | | | | | bc 245,938 | bc 361,541 |
| 5 ports, Brad. b/ | 177,370 | 238,730 | 5,712 | 5,767 | 7,061 | June 8 | 222,852 | 285,803 |
| Shipments- | | | | | | | | |
| 4 markets d/. | b 297,961 | b 326,361 | 9,162 | 7,588 | 5,348 | June 8 | 309,963 | 444,370 |
| Pub.elev.in east b/ ... | -- | -- | 5,569 | 4,789 | -- | June 1 | 107,917 | 167,778 |
| United States.. | 205,896 | 190,525 | 2,796 | 2,276 | 1,761 | June 8 | el 187,573 | el 133,007 |
| Argentina | 138,226 | 178,133 | 6,672 | 3,660 | 5,880 | June 8 | 169,222 | 198,575 |
| Australia | 96,580 | 72,962 | 1,800 | 496 | 2,264 | June 8 | 67,975 | 108,354 |
| Russia | 49,202 | 7,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | June 8 | 5,408 | 8 |
| Hungary | 21,142 | 22,133 |) | | | | | |
| Yugoslavia | 10,034 | 1,156 |) | | | | | |
| Romania | 11,037 | 7,431 |) | 16 | 0 | 0 | June 8 | 4,368 |
| Bulgaria | 2,235 | 2,125 |) | | | | | 2,680 |
| British India.. | 9,698 | 13,343 | 0 | 0 | 0 | June 8 | f/ 9,938 | 12,822 |
| Total | 848,590 | 799,990 | 20,446 | 14,020 | 15,253 | | 754,452 | 874,172 |

Compiled from official and trade sources.

b/ Prelim. b/ Excl. from total. c/ Exports through Apr. less imports through Dec.

d/ Total shipments from Ft. William, Port Arthur, Vancouver and Prince Rupert.

f/ Exports through June 8 less imports through Apr. f/ Exports through June 8 less imports through Feb.

WEEKLY: Prices in London, Berlin, Copenhagen and New York, in cents per pound
(Foreign prices by weekly cable)

| Market and item | June 14, 1928 | June 6, 1929 | June 13, 1929 |
|------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| | Cents | Cents | Cents |
| New York, .92 score..... | 44.25 | 43.00 | 44.00 |
| Copenhagen, official quotation ... | 34.65 | 34.65 | 34.65 |
| Berlin, 1a quality..... | 33.93 | 33.93 | 33.93 |
| London: a/ | | | |
| Danish | 37.16 | 37.58 | 37.48 |
| Dutch, unsalted | 35.85 | 36.28 | 36.06 |
| New Zealand | 37.58 | 37.04 | 36.61 |
| New Zealand, unsalted..... | 38.67 | 37.15 | 36.93 |
| Australian..... | 35.20 | 35.96 | 35.63 |
| Australian, unsalted..... | 35.63 | 36.06 | 35.96 |
| Argentine, unsalted | 33.67 | 34.33 | 34.54 |
| Siberian | 33.24 | 34.33 | 34.33 |

Quotations converted at par of exchange. a/ Quotations of following day.

EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS
(By weekly cable) ..

| Market and item ... | Unit | Week ended | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| | | June 13, 1928 | June 5, 1929 | June 12, 1929 |
| GERMANY: | | | | |
| Receipts of hogs, 14 markets . | Number | 78,455 | 62,392 | 58,576 |
| Prices of hogs, Berlin | \$ per 100 lbs. | 14.59 | 15.40 | 16.80 |
| Prices of lard, tcs., Hamburg. | " | 13.90 | 13.76 | 13.97 |
| UNITED KINGDOM: | | | | |
| Hogs, certain markets, England | Number | 10,691 | 9,552 | 7,749 |
| Prices at Liverpool: | | | | |
| Prime steam western lard a/ . | \$ per 100 lbs. | 13.14 | 13.36 | 13.69 |
| American short cut green hams | " | 21.07 | 24.98 | 24.55 |
| American green bellies | " | 19.34 | 20.75 | 20.20 |
| Danish Wiltshire sides | " | 23.90 | 24.33 | 24.33 |
| Canadian green sides | " | 22.81 | 23.00 | 23.00 |

a/ Friday quotation.

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